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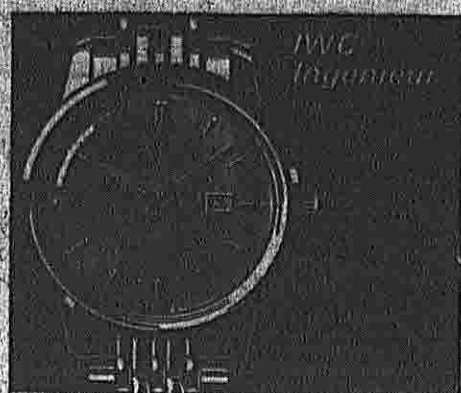
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KABUL, MONDAY, MAY 15, (SJR 24, 1346 S.H.)

Kosygin Forecast Viet Talks In Month If Bombing Ended

Reported Chou Warning On 'Sellout'

WASHINGTON, May 15, (Reuter).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin was reported yesterday to have promised last February that Hanoi would enter negotiations three or four weeks after the United States unconditionally halted its bombing of North Vietnam.

A report in the Washington Post quoting an authoritative American source said Kosygin delivered the pledge in London to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who referred it to President Johnson.

The Soviet promise was described as the hitherto "missing link in a chain of events revolving around the U.S. bombing pause in February. President Johnson ordered the bombing of the North to be resumed when he failed to get Hanoi to make a return concession by halting infiltration into South Vietnam.

Since that time talk of an early peace has evaporated. But in retrospect U.S. officials agree that the Hanoi offer as given by Kosygin represented a definite concession, the Post reported.

The next testing time for peace in Vietnam comes on the May 23, anniversary of the Buddha's birthday, when both sides have proposed a truce.

The Viet Cong want the truce prolonged to cover two days, but South Vietnam has not formally decided on an extension. It was considered fairly certain that the United States would abide by Saigon's wishes.

The Johnson administration is currently giving high priority to the question of possible Chinese intervention in the war.

Under the current limited war rules, the U.S. administration seems confident China will not be drawn in. This was demonstrated by President Johnson's decision to bomb North Vietnamese airfields despite the fears of "doves" in Congress that the North Vietnamese planes would be moved into China.

But U.S. officials are studying with interest a series of interviews Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese officials gave early last month to American journalist Simon Malley.

Chou told Malley that China would send its armies into Vietnam if Hanoi was threatened with a "sell-out peace"—a warning taken here to mean that Peking wants a veto over any negotiated settlement.

The United States is currently committed to keeping the war limited, but has warned Peking there would be no sanctuary in the case of Chinese intervention.

The U.S. administration, mindful of U.S. hesitation in Korea, insists that any such widening of hostilities would bring Chinese territory into the firing line.

In Manila, Philippines Foreign Secretary Ramo said the military allies of South Vietnam had decided to form a "study and action" group to supplement the present consultative body now regularly meeting in Saigon.

Ramo returned to Manila yesterday after attending a meeting of Vietnam allies in Washington last month.

He told reporters that the group would make a continuing assessment of the Vietnam situation.

The group would also study all peace proposals, new programmes and new efforts to end the war.

175 Tractors Sold Reports Ag Bank Branch In Balkh

MAZARE SHARIF, May 15.—The World Bank representative here to study the activities of the agricultural bank accompanied by A.R. Hami, director of the credit section of the bank arrived yesterday to inspect the bank's branch, karakul cooperatives, and the tractor repair workshop.

They were given a report on the activities of the bank's Balkh branch. It said Af. 26 million of credit, at 6 to 8 per cent interest, was extended to farmers in Balkh, Samangan, Jozjan and Fariab during the last 12 years. Of this, it said, more than Af. 14.5 million has been repaid and the rest is being collected in installments.

The report said the branch has imported 200 tractors from the Soviet Union. Farmers have bought 175 of them, and the remaining 25 will soon be distributed. To facilitate maintenance of the tractors a well-equipped workshop was built here and under four separate contracts with the Soviet Union during the last several years nearly \$200,000 worth of spare parts and implements have been bought for the tractors. Some of these have been used but many remain in the workshop's warehouse and some have not yet been delivered.

COMMITTEE EXAMINES SEMINAR AGENDA

KABUL, May 15, (Bakhtar).—The advisory committee set up for the seminar on Pashto literature and language met yesterday and discussed the items to be included on the agenda. A list of speakers for the seminar will be published for the use of cultural organizations at the end of the seminar.

HM RECEIVES MAIWANDWAL

KABUL, May 15, (Bakhtar).—According to an announcement made by the Royal Protocol Department yesterday Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was received in audience by His Majesty the King. His Majesty received Prime Minister Maiwandwal at Gulkhana Palace at 12 noon.

Senators Complete Review Of Law On Political Parties

KABUL, May 15, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah yesterday approved amendments, proposed by the House's Committee on Legislation and Legal Affairs, to Articles 45 and 46 of the draft law on formation of political parties thus completing its first general article by article review of the draft.

The draft law will be read once more by the secretary of the house and a vote will then be taken on it as a whole.

The Jirgah met under the chairmanship of Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the House. Forty-four attended the meeting.

The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday approved articles 33 to 43 of the draft law on parliamentary elections with minor amendments.

Each article was read by Jirgah Secretary Deputy Mohammad Shah Ershad. It was then debated and the vote taken.

The morning and afternoon sittings of the House were presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah.

Kennedy Round Negotiators Fail To Meet Their Deadline

GENEVA, May 15, (AP).—Negotiators in the Kennedy Round of trade talks stopped the clock Monday when they failed to meet the Sunday deadline for completing their job.

Prospects were for a meeting that would last well into Monday morning. Last week the leading participants agreed: "Failure to come to a general agreement by May 14 would necessarily lead to the joint conclusion that the Kennedy Round cannot successfully conclude at all."

But top officials decided that Sunday could be stretched. Negotiators in the Kennedy Round of trade talks agreed Sunday to a world minimum price of \$1.73 a bushel (about \$64 a ton) for hard red American wheat, an informed source said.

The U.S. delegation refused to comment on the report.

A spokesman for the European Common Market said it was not 1.73 cents but 1.725 cents a bushel—

a half cent that could mean millions of dollars to farmers.

In any case, the price was bound to be a disappointment to Canadian and Australian exporters, who wanted it set much higher.

One delegate said there would be a premium of 22.5 cents a bushel for Manitoba No. 1, the top quality Canadian wheat. Wheat meeting the lower standard of the European Common Market countries would sell at a 1.50 cent minimum.

An agreement was also reported nearing on the international food aid plan, a new creation for which the United States has been pressing hard.

The same delegate said that the food aid would now amount to 4.5 million tons—mostly wheat—a year, with the United States furnishing 43 per cent, slightly more than it originally offered. The Common Market, according to this report, would provide 23 per cent—1,035,000 tons.

Since the Common Market has an overall grain shortage, its contribution would have to be bought largely from the big exporting countries.

There was \$40 billion worth of trade on the table at one time Sunday, the neutral chairman of the Kennedy Round talks told newsmen. He didn't say what happened to it.

Eric Wyndham White, Secretary of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), came down to the improvised press room from the conference Sunday.

Even if consumers get price cuts of only one per cent as a result, he said, "all our efforts will be worthwhile."

Cape Town Off Limits

LONDON, May 15, (AP).—Defence Secretary Denis Healey was under pressure Sunday to call off a British navy visit to Cape Town to save non-white sailors from possible humiliation under South Africa's race segregation.

Protests began reaching Whitehall as soon as it was announced that a Royal Navy destroyer, a frigate and a supply tanker would visit Cape Town June 12.

A number of ruling Labour Party legislators sent messages to Healey calling for cancellation of the trip when they learned that coloured sailors on the ships will be given a short guide to apartheid before they go ashore in South Africa.

Britain Determined To Keep Gibraltar Airport Rights

LONDON, May 15, (Reuter).—Britain determined to uphold its right to use Gibraltar airport both for military and civil planes, British officials said yesterday.

They reiterated this policy on the eve of today a Spanish order comes in force prohibiting the flight of aircraft in a large zone in the Alaciras area near Gibraltar.

Britain does not recognise the order which was inconclusively discussed in Montreal last week by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

Britain is thinking of raising the whole issue again under the ICAO rule that any parties to a dispute should negotiate and that if they fail to do so the matter can be taken to the World Court at The Hague.

Meanwhile, officials here said British military planes could fly in and out of Gibraltar airfield without intruding into the zone prohibited by Spain.

British officials here said last night they were at present no plans for a British civil airliner to have a jet fighter escort when it lands at Gibraltar today.

A Spanish order prohibiting the flight of all aircraft in a large zone in the Alaciras area near the British colony, which is claimed by Spain, comes into force today.

Britain does not recognise the order and a report from Gibraltar said our British air force jet Hunter aircraft, which have been exercising from Gibraltar for a week, would escort the first passenger plane today.

But British officials said here last night there were at present no such plans.

In Madrid, Spain last night warned against the violation of a prohi-

bited zone the order of which goes into force near Gibraltar today.

Tourist Bureau Opens Branch In Herat City

HERAT, May 15, (Bakhtar).—A branch of the Afghan Tourist Organisation was opened yesterday morning in Herat by Abdul Wahab Tarzi, president of the organisation. He said it was a pleasure to open the branch during International Tourism Year and expressed the hope that it will help tourists understand Herat's glorious past.

The assistant Governor of Herat and other provincial officials and some residents of the city participated in the opening ceremony. Tarzi distributed to those present coloured postcards depicting Afghanistan's historical monuments published by the Afghan Tourist Organisation.

Last year 6,000 tourists from Europe and America visited Herat.

Carpet Market On Upswing Nour Ali Says

KABUL, May 15, (Bakhtar).—Commerce Minister Dr. Nour Ali returned from a tour of England, the FRG and Austria where he studied the carpet market and held talks about the newly established Afghan Industrial Development Bank.

Dr. Nour Ali said he met Afghan traders in London and Hamburg to discuss expediting the sales of carpets as the turnover has been slow recently.

The lagging market of carpets, in some European countries, he said, has affected all carpet producers but the current slackness seems to be passing and by September the situation may be back to normal again, Nour Ali said.

Several banks in the FRG and England have expressed willingness to negotiate with Afghanistan's Industrial Bank.

Dr. Nour Ali left Kabul as a member of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's party on his visit to the U.S. and France.

He remained to visit some European countries after the Prime Minister left Paris for home.

Meeting Discusses Helmand Plans

BOST, May 15, (Bakhtar).—Development of the Helmand Valley under the Third Plan, was discussed at a meeting here yesterday which was attended by Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza and Deputy Interior Minister Amanullah Mansuri.

Helmand Governor and President of the Helmand Valley Authority Mohammad Hashim Safi, heads of departments in the Helmand Development Authority and the Governor's office were also present.

The Ministers inspected the Darweshan and Marja areas and talked to settlers in the Nade Ali area. They returned to Kabul last night.

A Quiet Sunday In Hong Kong

HONG KONG, May 15, (Reuter).—The troubled industrial and resettlement area in northern Kowloon remained generally quiet yesterday apart from one or two isolated incidents.

However, none of the incidents was serious and the police were able to disperse the crowds without having to use teargas or batons.

Outside the plastic flower factory at San Po Kong, the picketing of which by leftist workers led to the wave of violence, a man painted slogans on the wall while another youth stood up to address onlookers.

The crowd quickly swelled to between 200 and 300 and a police party which came to the scene was "stoned."

However, they dispersed when police detained the slogan painter. Two men who were attempting to set fire to a police vehicle were also arrested.

Another crowd of about 300 gathered at a nearby street corner, but dispersed later without incident.

The authorities did everything to bring normal conditions to the area. They withdrew all riot squads and removed barricades around police stations in the vicinity. The dusk-to-dawn curfew, first imposed Thursday, was lifted.

Meanwhile at the British-owned Green Island cement company's Kowloon plant, which had been closed following leftist agitation, 10 workers yesterday collected their severance pay without incident.

Saturday about 300 workers picketed the plant shouting: "We don't want your dirty money."

The director of commerce and industry yesterday again reassured the public that there were ample supplies of rice in the colony.

Fear of prolonged violence and labour unrest led many families in the past few days to rush to provision stores to stockpile rice and other foodstuffs.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, May 15, (Bakhtar).—Prof. Safar Ali, who teaches about internal diseases at the College of Medicine returned from France yesterday.

He spent four months in that country lecturing and observing at the invitation of Lyons university.

SHEBERGHAN, May 15, (Bakhtar).—Governor of Jozjan Mohammad Sharif yesterday inspected the site chosen for construction of a new city in Falzabad alakadari, Aqcha woleswali.

Plans for the 200-acre area have been made by the Town Planning and Housing Department of the Ministry of Public Works.

KABUL, May 15, (Bakhtar).—The board of directors of the Melma Pal Company yesterday met under the chairmanship of Sardar Sultan Mohammad Ghazi, honorary chairman of the board.

Decisions were taken on the company's suggestions at the meeting. The meeting was held at the Afghan Air Authority. Melma Pal Company was formed to, as an initial step, build the 200 room international hotel in Kabul.

AIBAK, May 15, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone of the primary school in Orlympst village, in Hazrate Sultan alakadari, Samangan province, was laid yesterday.

The 12-classroom school will be built on a one and a half acre

area donated by the people of the village. The villagers have also donated construction costs for the school.

Senator Believes Garrison Doing Right Thing

WASHINGTON, May 15, (AP).—Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat-Louisiana, says he believes New Orleans' Jim Garrison is doing "what a district attorney should do" in re-investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Long outlined his views in the CBS radio-television programme "Face the Nation."

Garrison contends Kennedy's assassination in Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963, was the result of a New Orleans based conspiracy, in contradiction to the Warren report—the official government finding—which said Lee Harvey Oswald was the killer and that there was no evidence of a conspiracy.

"Defending Garrison's reopening of the case, Long said 'This crime of murdering a president was not a crime against federal law. It was a crime against the law of Louisiana, it was a crime against the law of Texas.'"

Long said the Warren commission had reacted on the basis of the information available to them, but that since then more information has come to light.

More Air Battles Rage Over North Vietnam

DA NANG, South Vietnam, May 15, (Reuter).—U.S. jet fighters yesterday shot down three Soviet-built MIG-17s in a further series of dog-

fight in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, a U.S. spokesman said here.

Yesterday's toll brought the numbers of North Vietnamese interceptors claimed by American jets to 11 in the past three days, with two more probably shot down.

Seven of the MIGs and the two "probables" were claimed in a series of air battles in the Hanoi-Haiphong area Saturday as American Air Force planes launched their biggest strikes in a month against the North.

An American spokesman said no U.S. planes were lost in Saturday's air battles, although three were shot down during raids in the Hanoi area Friday.

But North Vietnam claimed to have shot down seven U.S. planes yesterday over Hanoi and Thanh Hoa province. A number of American pilots were captured, it said.

Two pilotless planes were brought down when they intruded over the capital, the North Vietnam News Agency reported.

Two jet planes were shot down during air raids over the outskirts of Hanoi and the others came down over Thanh Hoa.

A total of 1,893 U.S. aircraft have so far been brought down over the North, the agency said.

The three MIGs shot down yesterday were credited to Air Force F-4B Phantoms.

Five of the MIGs downed Saturday were credited to Thailand-based F-105 Thunderchiefs and the other two to F-4C Phantoms.

Saturday was the most successful

"MIG-killing" day for American planes since January 2, when Air Force Phantoms shot down seven MIG-21s in a planned hunt for the North Vietnamese jets.

Saturday's dramatic air battles came after Thunderchiefs had dropped their bombs onto the Yen Vien railway yard, only seven miles northeast of Hanoi, and army barracks north of the capital.

Although smoke and dust prevented accurate assessment of damage caused in the raid, pilots in the third wave of attacking Thunderchiefs said there were five trains standing in the yards when the bombs started falling.

As the supersonic Thunderchiefs, relieved of their loads, turned away from the area, the MIGs pounced. The Phantom fighters guarding the strike aircraft whirled into the battle and the jets clashed with missiles and cannon fire.

One Phantom pilot, who downed one MIG with a missile, reported an encounter so close that he could clearly see the North Vietnamese pilot.

American planes flew 121 bombing missions against North Vietnam Saturday. The MIG battles highlighted raids which ranged from north of Hanoi to just above the demilitarised zone.

Phantoms, Supersabres and Canberras struck a North Vietnamese surface-to-air missile site 24 miles south of the coastal town of Dong Hoi and only about 20 miles north of the buffer zone.

(Continued on page 4)

Maudling Calls For New Efforts On Rhodesia Problem

LONDON, May 15, (AP).—Reginald Maudling deputy leader of the opposition Conservative Party, today appealed for a new effort to settle the Rhodesian independence dispute.

In a letter to The Times, Maudling suggested it is time for Britain's Prime Minister Wilson and Rhodesia's rebel regime to get together again.

As a starting point, he suggested that both should agree to work toward the Rhodesia constitution which Wilson agreed to with Rhodesia's Ian Smith last year.

Their talks then broke down on the issue of supervision of Rhodesia while waiting for this constitution to take effect.

Maudling urged that a commission of distinguished Commonwealth men should supervise the advance to the new constitution.

This commission, he said, would be able to judge whether the constitution would be acceptable to public opinion in Rhodesia.



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Food For Thought

To look at his picture as whole,
a painter requires distance;
and to judge of the total scholastic
achievement of any age, the ad-
point of a succeeding age is desire.

—John Tynan

Naval Incidents In The Sea Of Japan

Twice last week destroyers from the Soviet Union and the United States brushed each other in the Sea of Japan.

These incidents have deeply disturbed people all over the world. If they are repeated or taken seriously by the parties concerned, they may result in the renewal of the cold war, and an increase in tension on the international scene. They may also negatively affect the chances for a successful conclusion of the non-proliferation treaty, and even change the trend toward conclusion of a disarmament agreement.

Press reports indicate that on Wednesday and again on Thursday American and Soviet destroyers came so close that some slight damage occurred. The incidents took place as American warships engaged in anti-submarine warfare exercises in the Sea of Japan.

Since then verbal and formal protests have been exchanged between the world's super-powers. The United States has protested twice to the Soviet Union. The Soviets, while rejecting the protest from Washington, have made their own protests.

In the minor collisions the destroyer Walker lost only a wireless aerial and the Soviet's Besslednyi had a whaleboat jarred from its davits. No members of the crew of either of the two were hurt, but still, the fact that the ships came in direct contact gives the incidents a larger significance.

It was only five years ago that the two nations were confronted with a choice of either

starting a war or keeping calm. The whole world was afraid a war would be triggered by one of the giants. But fortunately, due to the foresightedness and statesmanship of both parties, the extremely sensitive situation was handled carefully.

The destroyer incident, in which both sides have accused one another of provocation, hostility and violation of the code of the seas, is perhaps one of the most serious since the Cuba crisis. Political observers fear that the incident may interrupt the development of co-operation between the United States and the Soviet Union. Such direct contacts between the military objects of these two nations are potentially dangerous in terms of starting a war.

No one can predict the upshot of the recent incidents. The collisions might have been merely accidental. If this is so, then they will not have any severe effect on relations between the two countries.

How seriously the two countries have taken the incidents will be made clear on the return of the Soviet Union's ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin, to his post. Dobrynin, who is at present on leave in Moscow, is expected to return to Washington shortly.

Since we are interested in the preservation of international peace and security, we hope that no more such incidents will occur. And we hope that the incidents in the Sea of Japan will not impede the growth of good relations between East and West.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Asis* in an editorial comments on the decision of UNESCO to establish a centre to study the Kushan and Gandharan periods of civilisation in Afghanistan.

The Kushan period was marked by literary and artistic achievements, says the paper. This period made Afghanistan the cradle of civilisations in Central Asia. The other countries of the area were affected by the social and cultural achievements of the people of that era. The studies of the orientologists from the East and the West constantly reveal more about this period. The meeting held in Paris three weeks ago under the auspices of UNESCO decided that the Historical Society of Afghanistan should act as a liaison between the various research institutes that are studying the Kushan period.

At the Paris meeting, says the editorial, more light was thrown on the Kushan period, and the view of the Afghan delegation that Gandharan art should be considered the most important art of the period was accepted.

The orientologists will find a further opportunity to study art of the period when the international centre for the study of the Kushan period is established in Kabul. In addition, says the paper, the seminar and exposition on old manuscripts to be held in Kabul in July will offer orientologists the chance to find out more about this special period of Afghan history.

Saturday's *Heywad* in an editorial comments on the need to study the soil in Afghanistan. Despite the fact that Afghanistan is an agricultural country and most of the population of the country are engaged in agriculture, the farmers and the landowners do not get the expected agricultural yield from the land they have.

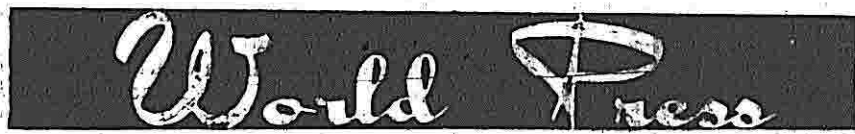
The main reason for the existence of this situation is the fact that proper and scientific use is not being made of the soil, says the paper.

The farmers must get to know the best methods for improving and strengthening the soil, says the paper. This cannot be done unless they are informed about the methods which they can use to strengthen the soil they have.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has recently opened a three-month course on use of soil. Some experts on agriculture who

specialise in the chemistry of agriculture teach the course.

We are sure that the course will prove beneficial to the participants.



The British Foreign Office Sunday denied a newspaper report that Foreign Secretary George Brown gave Princess Margaret an affectionate hug after a state banquet.

The report was the lead story in the right-wing *Sunday Telegraph*. "There is no truth in this story at all," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Buckingham Palace, home of Queen Elizabeth, was the scene of the state banquet last Tuesday for visiting King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, after which the hugging was said to have occurred.

The *New York Times* reported that the U.S. Defence Department had decided to recommission a World War II battleship for service in Vietnam.

"The targets the battleship could bring under fire from its big guns were said to be one of the deciding factors in the decision," the report said.

It added: "The question of re-commissioning a battleship had been under debate in defence circles, as well as in Congress, for the past two years."

Hanson Baldwin, the newspaper's military affairs editor, said the New Jersey, one of four veteran battleships with nine-inch (22 cm) guns now in the U.S. Navy's reserve fleet, would probably be used.

He said it would take at least nine months, and possibly as long as 17 months, before the battleship's big guns were firing against shore targets in Vietnam. He added the cost of re-commissioning a battleship had been estimated at up to \$27.5 million.

The *Manila Times* said that the Philippines and Malaysia have drafted an anti-smuggling agreement intended to stop illegal trade brought into the Philippines from Malaysian territory.

The English-language morning newspaper quoted a Philippines Foreign Office source as saying that

The editorial hopes that more such courses will be opened by the Ministry in the future and in all parts of the country.

The agreement had been approved by the Malaysian cabinet in Kuala Lumpur. The paper said the illegal trade was causing a loss of about 500,000,000 pesos (about 50,000,000 pounds sterling) a year in tax revenue.

Pravda's London correspondent reported that during the current visit of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to Britain an attempt will be made to knock together mutual security pact which would include the federation of South Arabia and other provinces in the Middle East area which are rich in oil.

The guarantor of this pact would be Saudi Arabia.

"Thus, under the cover of talks about independence and ensurance of stability, Britain continues plotting against the peoples of the Arabian peninsula, trying at any cost to preserve its political and economic influence in the areas of the Arabian peninsula and the Persian Gulf which are rich in oil," the Soviet paper's correspondent wrote.

Pravda of Moscow said Sir Humphrey Trevelyan's appointment as British High Commissioner in Aden would be of no avail to Britain.

It said that when Sir Humphrey's predecessor, Sir Richard Turnbull, was appointed, Whitehall had no doubt about his ability to take the Aden situation in hand.

"For Turnbull had played in his time an important role in suppressing the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya," the paper said. "He was the author of Operation Anvil which brought about 'pacification' in Nairobi."

But Sir Richard, as Britain's chief representative in South Arabia, was being hastily replaced in an attempt to lead Britain's policy there "out of the present impasse."

But no replacement of top officials in the Aden theatre would be of any avail.

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Afghanistan Dominates Central Asian History

Following is the speech delivered by Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidki at the UNESCO Expert Meeting for Central Asian Studies on April 24 on the archeology and history of the Kushan Empire.

It is highly gratifying for me to see that UNESCO, as the premier cultural organisation in the world, has decided to launch a project that is of interest and benefit not only to the countries of Central Asia, but also to the rest of the world.

It is true that mankind is always preoccupied with the present and concerned about the future, but it is also an undeniable fact that the present is as clearly interwoven with the past as the future depends upon the present.

Afghanistan with its unique geographical position in the heart of Central Asia has served as the "clearing house" of diverse civilisations and cultures in bygone ages and the treasure troves of ancient art lying buried under the dust and debris centuries old, beckon archaeologists to come and seek "what in truth is the cultural heritage of all mankind."

Archaeological research, even though meagre in proportion to the magnitude of the task, has brought out the immutable fact that Afghanistan together with the neighbouring lands, such as Iran, the Central Asian Soviet Socialist Republics, the Indian sub-continent and China have seen and passed through the First Stone Age and the neolithic age and witnessed the birth and passage of many civilisations and cultures.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, recent excavations in Kara-Kamar caves, near Samangan in Northern Afghanistan, show traces of life by cavemen hunters as far back as 30,000 to 50,000 years, or long before the first wave of Indo-European elements inundated the Amu or Oxus Basin in about 10,000 B.C.

The story of the ancient Aryans, their homeland Aryana-Vaejo, the appearance of Zoroaster, and the rise of Bactria or "Bakhtium" Sariram Ordov Darafsham as the Avesta described it, are too well known to be repeated in this brief statement. By leaping, so to speak, over the intervening centuries, we find a nomadic and apparently crude people in occupation of Bakhtar or Bactria.

The Kushans according to Chinese sources belonged to the Yue-Chih tribe who lived in Kansu and Ning-sia. After suffering a number of defeats at the hands of the Hsiung-Nus between the years 174 and 167 B.C. the Yue-Chih were forced to move on toward the west.

At this point they split up into two parts, the larger of whom called the Greater Yue-Chih occupy Tien-Shan to the west and pushed back its inhabitants, the Sakas. But when the Greater Yue-Chih were driven out of this region again by the Wu-Sun, they were compelled to infiltrate into Bakhtar, which they occupied twice.

At first the Yue-Chih, did not possess an independent or permanent government of their own and were controlled or administered by a tribal head or chieftain.

This theory has been endorsed by the Soviet archaeologists who conducted excavations at Kalk-tayan.

Coins which have fallen into our hands, show that these were struck by Herais, who, we know, was only a tribal chieftain. However, it was Herais who united the Yue-Chih and brought them under the control of a single chief.

After Herais the first Kushan monarch known to us was Kujula-Kadphises, who was succeeded by his son, Wima Kadphises. It was under Wima's rule that the Kushan Empire extended its boundaries to the north and east, but it has never been established how far these boundaries extended in ancient Sogdiana and Parthia.

However, coins discovered in Central Asia show that Wima Kadphises struck these on the pattern of the Roman Empire and, these can be dated to approximately the first century during the reign of Kanishka and Huviska in the 2nd Century A.D. even though the historians have been hard put to find the exact date of Kanishka's accession to the throne.

On the other hand, the inscriptions of Kanishka's time also do not give an exact date because these do not relate to any single year. However, after the excavations by the French Archaeological Expedition under M. Schlumberger at Surkh-Kotal near Baghlan in northern Afghanistan some scholars have concluded that Kanishka ruled some time between the latter part of

(Continued on page 4)

Malaria Eradication Largest Single Project

This is the third part of a speech delivered by Health Minister Kubra Nourzai over Radio Afghanistan April 27 describing her ministry's role in the Third Plan.

Malaria, which had spread all over the country, crippling the population and thus curbing production and hindering implementation of development projects, once posed the greatest problem facing the Ministry of Health.

The Malaria Institute was set up 19 years ago. In its first 10 years of work the Institute managed to bring the disease under control. Once this was done a comprehensive programme to wipe out the disease was launched.

In 1965 and 1966 the Institute scored great successes. In 1966 just over one million people in Logar, Parwan, Badghis and Kabul were added to those under surveillance.

Activities aimed at eradication of malaria are the largest single-public health programme in Afghanistan. There are four phases to this programme:

1. Preliminary survey
2. Attack which constitutes application of DDT consolidation or active surveillance
3. Supervision aimed at preventing fresh outbreaks and recurrence of the disease wiped out under the first three phases of the programme. The first phase is fully completed. Work is being carried out simultaneously now in attack and consolidation phases. Parts of the country are already in the fourth stage where watch is kept on any possible reoccurrence of the disease.

ease. Once the first two stages, and active surveillance stage are complete, supervision on reoccurrence of the disease all over the country will become part of the responsibility of the Public Health Institute.

During the plan period the attack phase will continue where started and new areas will come under the second and third phase of the programme. In 1972 some 8.5 million of the country's population will have come under the programme.

Health centres have already been set up in rural areas and more of them are scheduled for opening, which among other things, will have the responsibility of supervising any reoccurrence of malaria in areas where it has already been eradicated.

The campaign against smallpox which has been carried out on a larger scale during the last several years will be expanded during the plan period.

In accordance with an understanding reached with the World Health Organisation by member nations, all members which have as yet not wiped out smallpox within their territories should do so within ten years. The worldwide campaign has three phases: attack, surveillance, and consolidation.

To deal effectively with the smallpox threat Afghanistan has been divided into eight regions with 36 sub regions. During the next four years 15 million people will be covered by the first or the attack

phase as follows:

1346	4 million
1347	4 million
1348	4 million
1349	3 million

The surveillance programme will begin in 1950. In this phase all infants, the nomad population, and those who migrate from one area to another in the country will be inoculated against smallpox.

The third stage consists of keeping a close watch, through local administrative and health units on a door to door basis for any possible smallpox case, having the means of combatting any outbreak and constantly taking precautionary measures.

During the course of the plan period through mobile units and local centres the anti-tuberculosis campaign will be extended to all areas of the country where health and epidemiology surveys have shown help is needed.

This campaign will also be conducted in three stages: survey, treatment of patients at their homes; and protection against tuberculosis by BCG vaccine.

Trachoma threatens a large number of the people in different areas of the country.

Anti-trachoma centres have been established in Kandahar, Chakhan-soor, Health Organisation, showed the incidence of the disease was highest.

In subsequent years these centres will widen their areas of concern.

Large programmes to extend protective measures against this disease will begin in the first years of the Third Plan.

UN Search For Definition Of 'Aggression'

By Enoc P. Waters

Once more an international group of experts has given up the task of trying to define aggression. Students of international law says the task is not impossible, but since 1933, when the effort was first made in the old League of Nations, attempts have proved futile.

Since 1950, three different United Nations committees have been established for the purpose, and all have been dissolved without reaching agreement. The present 25-nation committee with Ambassador Kurt Waldheim of Austria as its chairman met throughout the month of April and never beyond arguing the merits of two resolutions. One declared that the time was not "propitious" and that the committee should adjourn, since die. The other said that world conditions "make it imperative that the committee make every effort to produce a definition."

Without even taking a vote on the two proposals, the committee adjourned without setting a new date for a meeting. The feeling in UN is that it won't reassemble unless it is to agree that it has been unable to carry out its assignment.

Efforts by the UN General Assembly to define aggression have been just as frustrating. It has been on the agenda four times—1951, 1952 and 1957. In addition, the subject has been discussed

with no greater success by the UN International Law Commission intermittently since 1950.

But lack of a definition has not hindered national spokesmen from hurling the charge at other governments. In fact, the United Nations has provided the best of all platforms for those pointing an accusing finger. Such charges have become a familiar parliamentary tactic for degrading an opponent or putting him on the defensive during a heated UN debate.

One of the obvious characteristics of the charge is that the accuser and the accused are never in agreement as to what constitutes aggression. Notable instances include Syria and Israel, Ethiopia and Somalia, Somalia and Kenya, Pakistan and India, the Turkish and Greek Cypriot, etc. etc. It can almost be said that wherever there is a border, charges of aggression are likely to be heard. This is particularly true when the border is poorly defined or in dispute.

There are exceptions, of course. During the recent debate in the Assembly over Southwest Africa, the African bloc contended that the continued presence of South Africa in the territory, which has been removed by the UN from Pretoria's control, constitutes an act of aggression, although not a shot has been fired.

One of the ironies of the situation is that the United Nations has agreed that wars of aggression are illegal, though it hasn't been able to define aggression exactly.

A rather oblique approach to a definition was made by the UN General Assembly in December, 1965, when it adopted a resolution on non-intervention which declared that no state has a right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another, either by armed intervention or "all other forms of interference."

The UN resolution also prohibits economic, political, or "any other type" of coercive measure, as well as aid to subversive activities designed to overthrow a government.

Many countries say this UN-approved definition is broad enough to cover "wars of liberation."

"Because the absence of a definition provides a broad umbrella for those wishing to heap abuse on another, a cynic might be inclined to suspect that the search for a definition may not have been as diligent on the part of some states as they would have others believe."

But, if only because of the frequency with which the word is used, it is certain that more attempts will be made to find an acceptable definition.

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Red Crescent Day Marked At Zarghooona

By Our Own Reporter
HRH Princess Bilquis and HRH Princess Khatoal, officials of the Ministry of Education, principals of girls high schools in Kabul and students helped Zarghooona high school commemorate Red Crescent day last week.

Miss Hamida, principal of Zarghooona, spoke about the importance and significance of organisations like the Red Crescent Society and the Red Cross. Groups like these benefit all mankind, she pointed out. These were founded by Henri Dunant, a Swiss philanthropist, she recalled. Now 110 countries have humanitarian services of this sort known variously as Salibi Ahmar, Helal Ahmar, Sara Miasht and Share Khorshide. They all work to help the poverty stricken and those hit by catastrophes, the Zarghooona principal said.

Closing her remarks, she noted that since HRH Prince Ahmad Shah was the High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, she was sure the Society would continue its services to the needy in an ever-expanding way.

The origin of the Junior Red Crescent Society was explained by Zarghooona senior Mahera Haroni, who served as president of the conference. She described the Cannes meeting in France after World War I when it was decided an organisation should be formed to help the sick.

Soon after this it was decided that a youth organisation should also be formed. Since then Junior Red Crescent and Red Cross organisations have grown rapidly and now there are over 40 million members in 75 countries, Miss Haroni said.

Zarghooona students had decorated bulletin boards on either side of the stage following the theme Zarghooona and spring.



Four Zarghooona students entertain guests as part of the concert after speeches on Red Crescent Day.



TAS KEBAB

- 1 lb lamb chunks or stewing beef
 - 2 large potatoes
 - 2 large onions
 - 3 large tomatoes
 - 1 tsp. cinnamon
 - 1 tsp. nutmeg
 - 1 tsp. nutmeg
 - 1 tsp. oregano
 - 2 tsp. butter
 - 1/3 cup water
- Cut the meat in pieces. Peel and slice the potatoes an eighth of an inch thick. Slice the onions and tomatoes. Arrange the meat, potatoes, onions, and tomatoes in layers in a greased casserole dish. Season each layer well. Top with butter and add water. Cover and bake at 325 degrees for 30 minutes. Uncover and bake 20 minutes more or until done.

Heart Patient Recovering

By Our Own Reporter

Dr. Zia Najim (right) tel's 15-year-old Adela that she will be able to go home in a few days. Just two weeks ago Adela underwent heart surgery to correct a heart condition from which she has suffered for five years.

When she came to Ebn-Sina she had blue lips and much difficulty breathing. Twenty days later Dr. Zia Najim performed the first heart surgery done by an Afghan doctor here. His patient is now recovering well.

Adela is looking forward to returning home and after a period of rest going back to school. She attended the ninth class at Aisha Durrani before she became sick. Four sisters and three brothers will welcome her home. Her parents both died several years ago.

Dr. Zia Najim pointed out that although he performed the first heart operation here by an Afghan doctor, Dr. Shaw, an American surgeon, has operated on 14 heart patients at Ebn-Sina and Wazir Akbar Khan hospitals.



THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL SETS MARATHON MARK IN TORONTO

A thirteen-year-old girl who ran a 26-mile (42 kms) race in three hours, 15 minutes 22.8 seconds last week claimed the world's fastest marathon time for women.

But Maureen Wilton, four feet (1.2 metres) tall and weighing 84 pounds (38 kilos) will never see her feat appear in the record books because women are not recognised in marathon competition.

She finished sixth in a field of 28 men taking part in the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union's centennial marathon championship in Toronto. Maureen—an unofficial starter and probably the youngest runner ever to complete the 26-mile (42.195 kms) course—averaged seven and a half minutes a mile and finished the last mile in six minutes.

She seemed less tired than most of the men taking part. Her pulse had returned to normal within minutes of crossing the finishing

line. Maureen's trainer, Sy Mah, who ran 28 km. with her before she outpaced him, said she kept saying during the race: "Gee, this is great."

Mah, a high school physical education teacher and the girl's trainer for three years, said: "she is an excellent long-distance runner who would outclass any woman or young boy."

The fastest time previously for the marathon by a woman was 3 hours 19 minutes 33 seconds, claimed in 1964 by 31-year-old Mrs. Mildred Sampson.

At that time, Mrs. Sampson, mother of two children and New Zealand's cross-country champion, said she ran a 100 miles a week in training.

She said she could have put up a faster time but had stayed at a dance until the early hours of the morning and had no breakfast before the run. (AP)



While in Canada girls like Maureen Wilton are concentrating on long-distance running, young ladies in Hamburg are learning karate.

Over 450 girls and young women in the FRG are gaining quick as lightning reactions, versatility and a sure eye for opponents weak points—all important skills in karate. Besides being a fun sport, it provides young misses such as these two self-defence from impetuous admirers.

Press On Women: Writers Advise On Wardrobe, Using Make-Up

By A Staff Writer

Friday's *Israh* advises women on the selection of clothing and instructs those who are interested in how to maintain their beauty.

It says that when women reach their thirties and see their hair become white and their skin wrinkle, they begin to feel badly.

The writer says that age should not frighten anyone. On the contrary, women in their thirties or older can look younger by paying attention to their make-up and clothes.

Young women look beautiful without using cosmetics. It is actually older women who need to make the maximum use of make-up in order to look young and fresh.

As far as the selection of dresses is concerned the women's editor favours clean and simple frocks. Taste in colour is also important, she says. Colours should match the complexion.

For girls and women who work in offices, the paper suggests two or three jackets and skirts and five or six cotton blouses can make an adequate wardrobe.

Another article points out some principles of femininity. It says a woman should not smoke while walking or shopping. When a man enters the room, a woman should remain seated unless he is older or particularly respected. Men should stand when a woman enters a room.

When a woman wants to attract the attention of a man during a conversation she should use his name. When a woman shakes hands with a man she should extend her hand first. In public women should not touch up their make-up.

When a man offers a woman a cigarette, she should refuse with a smile, if she does not smoke. When a man helps a woman put on her coat this should be considered a gesture of respect by the man. When a man and a woman enter a room the man should open the door.

Women should not gesture too frequently while talking nor play with their buttons, necklaces, or anything else around them.

How young girls can make sure their mothers love them is the title of a write-up in Thursday's *Ans*.

There are always some girls who complain that their mothers do not love them, says the writer. The writer admits that the mothers are partly responsible but gives the following advice to girls who live with their mothers.

1. Help your mother when she is tired.
 2. Offer to do the shopping.
 3. Ask your mother's advice and guidance.
 4. Consult your mother on important problems in family life.
 5. Be sure to return with thanks any clothes borrowed.
- If these rules are obeyed friction between mothers and daughters will be greatly lessened, the article concluded.

In another article the importance of vaccinations for newborn babies was emphasised. Babies are threatened by many diseases, particularly measles and smallpox. The writer refers to West German doctors who believe that children should be vaccinated against measles.

A Registered Nurse Joins The Construction Crew

What's your idea of a nurse? Crisp, white, starched uniform? Neat and comfortable white shoes? Pert cap on a pretty "hairdo"?

That's the picture of the typical nurse—especially when she's giving sympathetic help to patients in a hospital.

Jean Rakowski Welch, R.N. (Registered Nurse), has traded in her white uniform for green coveralls. Her shoes are heavy-soled, high above the ankle and the colour of sand or cement.

Children-Proof Medicine Cabinet

Every year in Britain, 45 million children die and 5000 are injured because of drugs and medicines left around the house. Now the *Daily Mail* (one of Britain's leading dailies), the pharmaceutical firm of Aspro-Nicolas and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents has cooperated to sponsor the child-proof medicine cabinet.

Over three hundred manufacturers were approached before the winning design was chosen. Its main feature is a double action: two buttons, one either side of the cabinet, must be pressed simultaneously, while the other fingers flick the door open. Twelve energetic under-fives, spurred on by some chocolate they had seen put in the cabinets, failed to master the opening operation, and were misled also by the two dummy locks.

Lack of a mirror, downward opening doors, and a sloping top, make the cabinet unsuitable for use in the bathroom (where children may be most likely to get at it interrupted). The best place for a medicine cabinet, the experts recommend, is in the kitchen, where mother can keep an eye on it, and where most accidents occur anyway.

On her head: a hard hat.

Her job: construction gang nurse. Her objective: first aid—and "to persuade, to educate, and to try to eliminate hazards."

Jean Welch has her own fully equipped first-aid shack at the site of Lake Point Tower, the luxury apartment building going up at Grand Avenue and Lake Shore Drive in Chicago.

"This is my third construction job," Mrs. Welch explained. "My previous jobs were on Outer Drive East and on the Research Institute at Illinois Institute of Technology. I feel I'm part of the crew—just like the skilled craftsmen. I love watching them work."

Jean Welch believes that it takes special training and experience to handle problems arising on the construction site.

"By the time the building is completed, in about two years, I suppose a thousand or more men will have worked on the job. Each is an individual. You have to be aware of the difference in personality and background."

Jean believes a nurse in this kind of work should be mature.

"It helps if you have school-age children," she continued. "If you've dealt with some of the more severe accidents to which this age group is subject, you'll find that construction-site nursing differs mainly in the vocabulary of the patients."

"The nurse-mother who has splinted a child's fractured arm before taking him to an emergency department, who has cleaned and dressed a gash before the family doctor takes charge, has already begun to qualify for nursing construction workers."

Mrs. Welch recommends emergency-room experience and service with

the armed forces as excellent preparation for her work.

"All of these require judgment and the ability to make decisions without getting flustered. No other person on the construction site can tell the nurse what to do. She is the expert."

A sound sense of public relations helps, too.

"We have to handle civic dignitaries, union officials, newspaper reporters, and writers for the trade journals. The nurse represents the company; so she should have information on the project."

"My patients are individuals in highly skilled trades, each with its own vocabulary, each with its own hazards. To these men, the nurse is a friend. She must be a good listener so they can talk out their problems."

Then, there's the burden of paper work.

"It helps if you can type and have some familiarity with a foreign language—even just a few words—in getting through to an in-

jured man whose English has deserted him at a critical moment."

Jean Welch works in a simple construction shack with desk, telephone, typewriter, office supplies, water cooler, sink, and first-aid kit.

"The hospital nurse labours over her charts, and I have my book-keeping chores. I must always bear in mind that my notations may be subject to scrutiny in court."

The construction nurse keeps a log of every visit to her shack by a worker. Each entry includes a description of the accident, the nature of the injury, treatment, and referral to a doctor if this was done. Each is classified as a lost-time or no-time-lost accident.

The safety officer on the project is notified of the accident so he can confer with the crew foreman, can investigate, and can determine how to prevent similar accidents.

"The accent is always on prevention. This is a tough job because the project is always growing, changing."

(Contd on page 4)



Jean Welch, a registered nurse, with one of the men working on a new building.

AFGHANISTAN'S PLACE IN CENTRAL ASIAN HISTORY

(Continued from page 2)
the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd centuries of the Christian era.

Another difficulty faced by us concerns Kushan art. We know that the Kushans were a nomadic people who did not possess an artistic style or heritage of their own. The only thing that can be said in this regard is the unprejudiced and liberal manner in which these pastoral people adopted, developed and polished the art of Bakhtar into what we now call Kushan art, which, it must be stated, is the same Graeco-Buddhist art with enhanced charm and beauty.

Up to a few years ago archaeologists were of the opinion that Gandhara was the centre of Graeco-Buddhist art, but the excavations at Surkh-Kotal and Hadda in Afghanistan brought out the fact that although Gandhara was one of the important centres of this art, yet the ramifications of Graeco-Buddhist art extended over a much larger area.

During the period of flourishing of Graeco-Buddhist art in Gandhara and another important centre of Mathura in India we find for the first time the appearance of Buddha in the form of a human whose figure was sculptured and venerated.

In Afghanistan many important centres of this art have been discovered at various times, but one of the most important of these is Bamian in north-central Afghanistan.

The fertile valley, of Bamian, situated at an elevation of about two thousand metres in one of the most beautiful sections of the great Hindu Kush range, preserves in its bosom even today vast remains of a vanished art and culture. The Bamian of old, situated as it was on important trade routes which linked India with Samarkand and Bakhtar with Peshawar, held a position of great importance in that bygone age.

Benjamin Rowland, Jr., in his book entitled *A Comparative Study of the Wall Paintings of India, Central Asia and Ceylon*, describes Bamian in these words:

"Its wealth and importance are attested by the scale and grandeur of the sanctuaries that surpass every similar establishment between Hindukush and China."

Scholars and historians attribute the founding of Bamian to the reign of Kanishka. Dominating the great monastic establishment at Bamian are the giant Buddha statues hewn out of the face of the sand-stone cliff, one colossal 53 metres tall and the other 35 metres. The religious community at Bamian together with its art and culture flourished up to the 8th century of our era or the time when the Arab invasion of this part of Asia began.

When in 632 A.D. Huan Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, visited Bamian, the great Buddhas shone golden in the sun, apparently untouched by the white Huns who invaded large parts of India and Afghanistan. Similarly, Hei-Chao, the Korean monk, who roamed over the area in the year 727 also spoke of the grandeur of Bamian.

This great centre of Buddhist culture and Graeco-Buddhist art passed out of history with the advent of the terrible Chenghis Khan, who slaughtered the entire population and destroyed peerless masterpieces of art and architecture.

The greatness of Bamian can be gauged only by an actual trip to the region. It consists of not one but a number of valleys, such as Kakrak and Foliadi, where at literally every step the visitor comes across works of art which only a highly developed imagination coupled with religious zeal could fashion.

The two colossi are not the main features of Bamian because the cliffs all around are honeycombed with vast complexes of cave chapels, assembly halls and cells for the Bhikshus or Buddhist monks. Some of the grottoes are connected with each other by galleries within and along the front of the precipice.

Most of the ceilings in these caves contain frescoes and paintings of immaculate beauty. Portions of these forces, which have escaped the fury of the elements and the vandalism of man, are preserved in Kabul museum.

Unfortunately, however the two great figures of Buddha, which are a source of pride not only to Afghanistan but also to the rest of the world, are gradually falling apart due to such natural causes as the snow and rain even though the Ministry of Information and Culture has been exerting itself unstintingly to maintain these priceless monuments in good repair. It must be stated that these great treasures of art at Bamian demand urgent and immediate attention.

In addition to Bamian, other specimens of Graeco-Buddhist art are on display in the Bagram, Shutrak, Petawa, Fundukistan and Hadda rooms in Kabul Museum. During the past two years, excavations conducted by our young Afghan archaeologists at Hadda in eastern Afghanistan have yielded extremely fruitful results.

These discoveries have not only thrown a better and greater light upon the origin and character of Graeco-Buddhist art, but they have also led to the solution of many a problem which had been vexing scholars and historians

in the past. For example, among the discoveries made in the excavations last year and earlier this year, are 34 stupas and several hundreds of artifacts. One of the most important and attractive discoveries made concerns a niche depicting a collection of six figures flanked by fishes, other marine animals and lotus flowers.

In this chapel, which the Afghan team has succeeded in uncovering, a number of figures yet with their embellishments are even now visible inside. These constitute yet another aspect of Graeco-Buddhist art in Afghanistan.

The second item on the proposed agenda of this preliminary meeting concerns Gandhara and Timurid art. It may be stated that the Gandhara School is one aspect of Kushan art and will certainly be dealt within the framework of studies about the history and archaeology of that period.

In my opinion, when we are studying the history of the culture and civilisation of the people of Central Asia, we should not lose sight of the art and culture of the Ghaznavid period. For this purpose we are arranging a Seminar and Exposition of Islamic manuscripts in Kabul at the end of July this year in which scholars and Orientalists from the various countries of the East and West are expected to participate.

At the same time we intend to hold an exhibition of the art and culture of the Ghaznavid and Timurid periods followed by another exhibition of Kushan art in Afghanistan. I am sure that these two exhibitions will prove of interest to the estimable scholars participating in the Seminar.

Important archaeological and philological expeditions from France, Italy, the United States and Japan are currently engaged in research in Afghanistan. Scholars from the Soviet Union have also prepared a joint programme

with Afghanistan for historical and scientific studies and research on both banks of the Amu river. These explorations, it is hoped, will start shortly.

The results of the research conducted by these scientific expeditions may not be unknown to you. What we now desire and intend to accomplish with the active participation of UNESCO is to develop closely coordinated activities in the field of cultural and archaeological research in Afghanistan.

As I said at the outset, we owe our sincere thanks to UNESCO for taking the initiative in drawing the attention of the world towards this subject. We hope that this preliminary meeting in Paris will lead to further discussions, conferences and practical research with the cooperation of scientific organisations not only in the countries of Central Asia but also throughout the world.

Afghanistan, through the Ministry of Information and Culture, is fully prepared to cooperate with UNESCO and the member states concerned in this programme.

I wish to congratulate UNESCO once again on launching this important project and I hope that our deliberations at this meeting will result in closer collaboration between us in furthering this most splendid cause.

Thank you.

Vietnam War

(Continued from page 1)

Pilots said missile equipment and transports were destroyed or damaged.

Navy pilots reported a massive orange burst of flame leaping from a fuel dump just north of Vinh while jets from the carrier Kitty Hawk destroyed a bridge south of the town.

Other Navy planes damaged two more bridges, cut the approaches to two others and destroyed or damaged 47 cargo barges, the spokesman said.

On the ground in South Vietnam, Viet Cong guerrillas armed with grenades and explosives wriggled under barbed-wire barriers, slipped past sentries and blew up 12 surface-to-air missiles at a U.S. rocket site yesterday.

Military sources said a fuel pump was also set ablaze in the daring attack by about seven guerrillas.

Nine Marines were wounded in fighting when the Viet Cong leapt up and raced toward the 17 ft (5m.) long Hawk missiles, but all the raiders are believed to have escaped.

The attack, five miles from the vast American air base at Da Nang, was the first reported against the Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, which have never been used in combat.

A U.S. spokesman announced that forces of task force Oregon have begun a new operation in northern Quang Ngai province.

Troops of the 101st Airborne Division and the 196th Light Infantry Brigade started the sweep, in the rolling hills 320 miles northeast of Saigon, on May 11.

According to AP, the Viet Cong yesterday overran a South Vietnamese battalion headquarters a bare five miles (8 km.) from Saigon. Eighty-seven South Vietnamese were reported killed and 34 wounded.

Construction RN

(Continued from page 3)
ing, taking on new form and size. New hazards mushroom as materials, equipment, and men shift around.

Mrs. Welch receives the end result of hazards or of carelessness—the injured worker.

"I report danger spots to the safety director. The company has printed safety rules for all supervisors. We try to instill careful work habits."

"The company insists on good housekeeping. We remind the men of safe ways to lift heavy objects. All scaffolds, ladders, and ramps are kept in good condition."

"The following are some of the rules around the job site: Protective equipment to be worn as follows—hard hats at all times—goggles or face shields when exposed to eye hazard—gloves when handling splintery, rough, corrosive, or hot materials—boots when working in wet concrete—respirators when there is exposure to harmful fumes or dust."

Mrs. Welch continued: "I think we're helping to cut down on accidents here. I know what an injury can mean to the man, his family and the company. In addition, skilled men are scarce."

"The men are wonderful to me. I wouldn't want any other kind of work. When the Lake Point Tower project is completed, I'll be proud, too. I'm a registered nurse—and part of the construction gang. If I were a man, I'd be in the building trades."

World News In Brief

NEW YORK, May 15, (Reuter)—George Howard 80, was pushed to his death in front of an underground train in Times Square station in the early hours of Sunday morning.

Police charged Ivan Freeman, 20, with his murder and quoted him as saying "I just wanted to push a guy under a train."

PATNA, Northeast India, May 15, (Reuter)—A violent storm swept the famine-stricken state of Bihar Sunday killing seven people and forcing officials to close seven food kitchens feeding 5,000 destitute people daily.

Another 12 people were injured in the storm and heavy thunder showers which lashed the state capital of Patna and the districts around Gaya, 50 miles (80 kms) south, and Monghyr, 115 miles (184 kms) west.

CANBERRA, May 15, (Reuter)—An Australian defence aid mission is due to leave here on May 22 for a two-week visit to Malaysia. Minister of Defence Allen Fairhall, announced today.

WELLINGTON, May 15, (Reuter)—There was still no sign last night of a break in the national rail strike which has paralysed New Zealand transport for the past week.

Throughout the weekend both the government and the striking railway tradesmen's association remained apart and did not communicate with each other.

There has been no contact since last Friday and last night the association's General Secretary, A.G. Gold Smith, said he thought it likely there would be any approach by either party today.

RAWALPINDI, May 15, (Reuter)—Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the West German Parliament, arrived here Sunday on the second stage of a week's good will visit to Pakistan.

RAWALPINDI, May 15, (Reuter)—Yugoslavia's Deputy Foreign Minister, Miso Pavicevic, Sunday issued the possibility of increasing economic collaboration between Yugoslavia and Pakistan with the deputy chairman of Pakistan's planning commission, M.M. Ahmad.

GUATEMALA, City, May 15, (Reuter)—The West German embassy here has denied that it was involved in the arrest of a man alleged to be Hitler's ex-deputy Martin Bormann in the Guatemalan interior.

An embassy spokesman issued the denial Saturday after Guatemalan Foreign Minister Emilio Arenale Catalan said the embassy requested the arrest of the man last Wednesday.

BEIRUT, May 15, (Reuter)—Police sources reported here today that an explosive device has been thrown at the Saudi Arabian cultural centre here during the night, smashing doors and window panes.

TRIPOLI, Libya, May 15, (AP)—A 10-man Bulgarian friendship delegation headed by Vice Premier Avramon arrived here Saturday night on a five day visit.

Avramon described Bulgarian-Libyan relations as very friendly and said he hopes to discuss increasing cooperation.

MOSCOW, May 15, (Tass)—Talks began in Moscow Saturday between the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromy-

ko and the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Amintore Fanfani.

The Italian Minister arrived here on an official visit Friday at the invitation of the Soviet government.

During the talks views were exchanged on some international problems of mutual interest.

MOSCOW, May 15, (Tass) The USSR Supreme Soviet accepted with gratitude an invitation to send a Soviet parliamentary delegation to the United Arab Republic.

A delegation of UAR parliamentarians led by Anwar Sadat has been in the Soviet Union since April 27.

CAIRO, May 15, (AP)—The UAR armed forces have been put on the alert for immediate military intervention if current tension on the Israeli-Syrian border explode into fullscale battle, the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram reported Monday.

It also reported that Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Deputy Supreme Commander of the armed forces, had held a series of meetings with top military leaders Sunday to study what it said were current Israeli troop concentrations on the Syrian border.

Home News In Brief

GARDEZ, May 15, (Bakhtar)—A primary school was opened yesterday in Zani Khel village, Jadran woleswail, by the Pakhtia department of education.

KABUL, May 15, (Bakhtar)—The General Municipal Assembly met yesterday under the chairmanship of caretaker Mayor Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak.

The proposed budget for 1346, which was prepared by the municipal deputies in collaboration with the administrative branch of the Kabul Municipal Corporation, was discussed at the meeting.

MAZARE SHARIF, May 15, (Bakhtar)—Dr. Karnek, representative of the International Labour Organisation, accompanied by Ataulah Hejran, labour inspector from the Ministry of Mines and Industries, yesterday inspected the working conditions at the Bakhtar and Sanaati Mashinkaran plants in Mazare Sharif.

Later in the day they left for Kabul. The two have toured various provinces inspecting working conditions in industrial plants as regards safety, sanitation, and food.

CHAGHA SARAI, May 15, (Bakhtar)—A delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation arrived here to study the forests of Kunar province and select a site for the province's afforestation project headquarters.

The delegation is headed by Mohammad Akram Afghanistan, director-general of the department of afforestation and pastures in the Ministry.

FOR SALE

One Mercedes-Benz 190, car of the company's manager, in good condition. Customs and Monopolies paid.
Please contact Siemens Afghanistan Limited.

COME AND SEE

The Exhibition of Czechoslovak modern graphic art

open daily from 2 pm. to 6 pm.

in the exhibition hall

of the Ministry of Information and Culture

(on display from May 16 to May 21)

KABUL COUNTRY CLUB GOLF NEWS

The Kabul Country Club announces the opening of the 1967 Golf Season on Friday May 12th at the old Golf Course.

The building on the left just before you cross Kargha Dam has been obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture by the Tourist Bureau who in turn has turned it over to the Club as our new club house. Although the new course won't be playable until late fall or early next year, we plan to have social events in the new club house at least once a month with the cooperation of all members. The first event planned is a benefit BINGO PARTY scheduled for Friday afternoon, May 19th. Invite all your friends and let's make it a huge success.

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be predominantly clear. Yesterday's warmest region was Jalalabad with a temperature of 33C, 91F.

The temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 18C, 64F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	22C	6C
	72F	43F
Kandahar	32C	12C
	89F	53F
Hera	30C	9C
	86F	48F
Ghazni	22C	5C
	72F	41F
N. Salang	5C	1C
	41F	34F
Gardez	18C	3C
	64F	37F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Iranian film *RUSTIC MELODY*

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m.
Iranian film *RUSTIC MELODY*

THE LAST HOURS OF THE KENNEDY ROUND

GENEVA, May 15.—The Kennedy Round of trade negotiations is the most ambitious and complex effort to liberalise world trade that major trading nations have ever undertaken.

Negotiations have been going on in Geneva for four years to lower tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in everything from heavy machinery to safetypins, from soup to nuts, from wheat to rice, from canned peaches to chemical products.

The whole exercise was made possible by the passage in 1962 of the U.S. Trade Expansion Act, which empowered President Kennedy—hence the name of the Kennedy Round—and his successor, President Johnson, to negotiate tariff cuts as deep as 50 per cent.

A year later, at a Geneva ministerial meeting, it was agreed that these cuts would be made practically across the board in industrial tariffs in every participating country—with lists of exceptions pared to a minimum—and that similar negotiations would take place in agricultural tariffs and other obstacles to trade.

The pace of negotiations was relatively leisurely at first among the 35 countries taking part in the round, which, like its tariff-cutting predecessors, is being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT).

The essence of an acceptable multilateral trade agreement is that this must benefit all sides equally—but how to translate the truism into tariff figures when one country exports mostly steel and its partner exports mostly oranges.

There appeared time for leisure. The expiration date of June 30, 1967, on which the Trade Expansion Act—the mainspring of the Kennedy Round—will cease to be U.S. law seemed safely distant.

Also, one of the main partners—the six-nation European Economic Community (Common Market)—was having growing pains of its own, and the main lines of its tariff policy were slow in evolving.

But red-ringed June 30 is very near now, and every day brings it nearer, and negotiators could not count on working right up to midnight of that night. A mountain of paper work must be reviewed by technicians and diplomats, even fed through computers, and checked by the governments concerned before agreements reached in Geneva can be signed.

Already agreements have been struck tentatively among the partners on a huge spectrum of

agricultural and industrial products.

But all agreements are tentative until the whole trading package is neatly tied up in all its details. That is in the very nature of the interdependence of the deals agreed to.

The whole package conceivably could become untied, unless agreement is reached everywhere. There have been two areas of obtinate difficulty in negotiation between the U.S. and the Common Market.

The first is in trade in chemical products. The U.S. imports \$170 million worth annually from the Common Market and the Market has asked for the full 50 per cent tariff cut. In return the Market has offered to reduce its own chemical tariffs—on about \$460 million worth of imports from the United States—by 20 per cent, making removal of a further 30 per cent conditional upon abolition of the so-called American selling price.

This a non-tariff barrier which, sometimes erratically, affects about \$50 million worth of Common Market exports each year.

Before seeking Congressional action to drop the American selling price restrictions, the U.S. delegation wants a better offer than this, and has suggested a 30 per cent cut in the European tariffs be made unconditionally, and the remaining 20 left conditionally.

The second sticking point is over a projected international arrangement for trade in grains. Here the United States has dropped its demands that the agreement contain access clauses so that exporters can maintain a fixed share of their traditional foreign markets, and thus it simplified the issues.

But the United States and other grain exporters were urging their partners to join in a larger food aid programme for developing countries than they have been initially eager to support.

The negotiators were reported to be coming together. They were only pennies apart, one source said. It appeared likely that a minimum price for wheat of something close to \$1.73 a bushel would emerge for best wheat, with other prices keyed to it. This would benefit efficient farmers everywhere.

It was on resolving these two main issues—chemicals and grains—that the success, or failure, of the Kennedy Round depended in its last hours.